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DELAWARE

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FARM

NEWS

November 6, 1957

SOIL BANK DIRECT ATTACK ON SURPLUS, SAYS BENSON

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson recently commented on the direct attack the Soil Bank is making on farm surpluses.

The Secretary said: "The Soil Bank already has contributed materially to surplus reduction. Because of the Acreage Reserve this year we have about 2 million fewer bales of cotton, 93 million pounds less tobacco, 225 million bushels less corn, and 175 million bushes less wheat.....

"The Acreage Reserve portion of the Soil Bank is a temporary emergency program that was made necessary by the shortcomings of the old production controls. It is designed primarily to reduce surpluses immediately by making payments to farmers who harvest substantially less than their allotted acreage. In 1957 more than 21 million acres were placed in the Acreage Reserve."

"The Conservation Reserve is designed to retard the diversion from allotment crops to nonallotment crops which has occurred under marketing quotas. In 1957, 6.5 million acres were placed in the Conservation Reserve."

In 1957 Delaware had 2,117 acres in wheat Acreage Reserve and 18,972 acres in corn Acreage Reserve. Delaware farmers have signed agreements for 2,177 acres in the 1958 wheat Acreage Reserve.

1958 CONSERVATION RESERVE

Farmers with land which they want to retire from production should find the Soil Bank's Conservation Reserve program of particular benefit in shifting such land to other uses.

In the past, many owners have been unable to shift land out of crops because they could not afford to lose the income from the land and at the same time assume new expense in establishing the alternate use.

1958 CONSERVATION RESERVE (continued)

The Conservation Reserve meets this problem by providing two kinds of payments to farmers who participate in the program. For removing general cropland from production and establishing thereon such practices as grass cover or a stand of trees, farmers may earn annual payments during the life of the contract -- which gives them some income from the land, and they may also earn up to 80 percent of the cost of establishing the conservation practice.

Benefits of the program continue even after the term of the contract. Trees produce forest products; shrubs continue to provide shelter and food for wildlife; and grass can be used for grazing.

Practices encouraged under the Conservation Reserve program in Delaware and the rates of payment available for carrying them out include; (1) Establishment of a vegetative cover to protect cropland throughout a 5 year or 10 year contract period. Several mixtures of grasses, legumes and Lespedezas are offered for use. Eighty percent of the cost of land preparation seed and seeding, lime and fertilizer is provided through cost-sharing; and, (2) Establishing a stand of forest trees, under a 10 year contract. Sixteen Dollars (\$16.00) per acre is the cost-share offered for planting the trees.

Farmers anticipating putting land in the Conservation Reserve should go to their county ASC office and discuss it thoroughly with the county office manager. He will explain how the Soil Bank base is set up for the farm, the two annual payment rates for the contract period, one of \$12 per acre for the diversion of permitted cropland, and the non-diversion rate (30 percent of the regular rate) for tame hay land.

The sign-up under the 1958 Conservation Reserve program is now under way and will continue until April 15, 1958. Get in touch with the county ASC office if interested.

1958 CORN ACREAGE RESERVE

The period for signing up for the 1958 corn Acreage Reserve has not yet been announced, but it is not too early for farmers to be thinking of it. A Soil Bank farm base will be established for each farm taking part in the 1958 Acreage Reserve program. This "base," similar to that already in effect for farms participating in the Conservation Reserve or 1958 wheat Acreage Reserve program, is the average of the amount of land from which Soil Bank base crops were harvested on a farm in the two years, 1956 and 1957. Soil Bank base crops include wheat, corn, other small grains (harvested for grain, hay or ensilage), field and canning peas and beans, soybeans (harvested for seed, hay or ensilage) and potatoes and all vegetables (except home garden).

Farmers are urged to go to their county ASC office and establish their Soil Bank base now. They will then be in a better position to decide whether they want to put any of their corn in Acreage Reserve when the sign-up period is announced.

PRICE SUPPORT AVAILABLE FOR ALL 1957 CROP CORN

Corn produced on farms that have not complied with 1957 farm corn allotments will be eligible for price support. The Delaware price of \$1.25 per bushel is based on a National average of \$1.10 per bushel for ear corn grading #3 or better or #4 on the factor of test weight only and with a moisture content of not over 20.5% through February and not over 19.0% through March.

The Delaware price of \$1.55 per bushel for corn from farms which have produced corn within the farm allotments compares to a National average of \$1.40 per bushel for ear corn grading #3 or better or #4 on the factor of test weight only and with a moisture content of not over 20.5% through February and not over 19.0% through March.

Commodity Credit Corporation loans and purchase agreements are available to carry out the program through your county ASC offices.

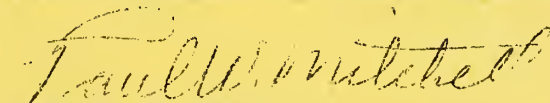
ANNUAL COMMUNITY AND COUNTY ASC COMMITTEEMEN ELECTION IN DECEMBER

The State ASC Committee has determined that community committee nominations will be made by the community election boards and that community elections shall be held by mail.

County election boards composed of the County Agricultural Agent, the heads of the Soil Conservation Service, and Farmers Home Administration offices in the county, the Master of the Pomona Grange, and the President of the County Farm Bureau, name the community election boards in each community. These boards nominate a slate of eligible farmers within their communities to be voted on by all eligible farmers within the community. The ballots will be mailed to the farmers about November 25, and must be marked and returned by December 2, 1957. The ballots will be tabulated by the community tabulation board, which is composed of the Chairmen of the community election boards. The community committeeman in each community receiving the highest number of votes will be Chairman, the second highest, Vice-Chairman, the third highest, regular member, and the next two, first and second alternate, respectively. The community chairmen will meet later and elect the county committee in each county. In New Castle County, where we have but one community, the community committee elected will serve as the county committee.

Every eligible farmer should vote.

FOR THE DELAWARE ASC STATE COMMITTEE



Paul W. Mitchell

State Administrative Officer

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Stabilization & Conservation
Courtney and Academy Streets
Newark, Delaware

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the history of the United States is the period from the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the establishment of the first permanent settlements in 1607. This period is characterized by the exploration of the continent by Spanish, French, and English explorers, and the establishment of the first permanent settlements by the English in 1607.

The second part of the history of the United States is the period from 1607 to 1776. This period is characterized by the growth of the colonies, the struggle for independence from Britain, and the establishment of the United States as a new nation.

The third part of the history of the United States is the period from 1776 to 1865. This period is characterized by the American Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Civil War.

The fourth part of the history of the United States is the period from 1865 to 1914. This period is characterized by the Reconstruction era, the Gilded Age, and the Progressive Era.

The fifth part of the history of the United States is the period from 1914 to 1945. This period is characterized by World War I, the Roaring Twenties, and World War II.

The sixth part of the history of the United States is the period from 1945 to the present. This period is characterized by the Cold War, the Vietnam War, and the present day.

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